SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1899.

Subscriptions by Mall, Postpaid. UNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

PARIS-Kiosuna No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo iblication wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The year which begins this morning pens on the first stage of the transforman of the United States from a home-keepng, secluded commonwealth into an outeaching power having dependencies in both hemispheres. The change will render it impossible for us to maintain any onger an attitude of aloofness from the rest of the world. Having henceforth vulerable points in our outlying possessions, we must prepare to defend them not only by force of arms but by diplomatic combinations. Entangling alliances we shall, as of old, endeavor to avoid, but temporary nd defensive cooperation we may be one day constrained by circumstances to undertake. It follows that during the coming year, the conditions, complications and pol-icles of the European powers will have for us, not merely academic interest, but prac-

For upward of half a century it has been manifest to farsighted American statesmen that we could not adhere forever to the programme of isolation which had been devised or the security of the original thirteen States, hemmed in, as they were, by British or by Spanish territories. Indeed, the same Continental Congress which issued the Declaration of Independence, contemplated the addition, not only of Canada, but also of the Bermudas, to our confederation. It was no departure, therefore, from the principles of the fathers for JEFFERSON, JOHN OUINCY ADAMS and more than one later occupant of the White House to countenance, if not to recommend, the acquisition of Cuba, although the greater part of that island lies at a considerable distance from our shores. So, too, when Hawaii was annexed, we did but carry out a project which had been brought close to completion by Secretary MARCY more than forty

It must have been recognized always, however, by those who wished to secure for us possessions in the Caribbean or in the Pacific, that the advantages derivable therefrom would be attended by certain risks; that we should need a powerful navy and a considerable army to defend distant Islands, and that the resolve to keep or enlarge our transmarine domain might lead us into international relations not easily reconcilable with our old policy of isolation. The maintenance, indeed, of that policy was certain, in any event, to become less and less practicable as the applications of steam and electricity drew nations more closely together, and as the rapidly expanding volume of the exports of our manufactures made the retention or extension of markets a matter of vital import to American producers. A country's flag cannot forever be dissociated from its trade; soon or late, if we are determined to have our share of the world's commerce, we may have to fight for it. If we had not gained Porto Rico, we should have had to procure, hereafter, either by force or purchase, some other coign of vantage in its vicinity when the cutting of & canal through the North American isthmus should have restored to the West Indies the strategic importance which they posmessed in the last century.

Had we not become the owners of Hawaii. of a port in the Ladrones and of the Philippines, we should be unable to aid effectively in averting the gradual expulsion of American commodities from the Chinese markets through the dismemberment of the Middle Kingdom by European powers. If we may judge from the amazing increase in our output of manufactured articles during the last few months, not many years are likely to elapse before our country will stand next to England as an exporter of manufactures, and, consequently, will be deeply concerned in preserving freedom of access to the consumers of such commodities. It is the irrepressible energy of the American manufacturer and trader and the demonstration of the memorable fact that we can already undersell our European rivals as regards several products of skilled labor, and are rapidly widening the field in which we are able to compete, that have dealt a deathblow to the notion that our country's prosperity can be best conserved by confining our efforts and our aspirations to the mainland of North America.

That the treaty of peace concluded with ain will be confirmed by the Senate either ore or after March 4 may be taken for ranted. We may probably assume, moreever, that in respect of tariff regulations at least, the status of Hawaii and Porto Rico will be assimilated soon to that of Territories; that is to say, their products will be admitted to our ports duty free. American producers will suffer no hardship thereby, inasmuch as sugar, the principal Hawalian staple, had been already placed on the other hand, so long as it is occupied by our military forces, goods welfare of the island, while Cuban products sustom houses. Should we witness during the coming twelvemonth the establishment of an independent sovereign State in Cuba, it will undoubtedly conclude with our Government a commercial treaty based on reciprocal concessions, and profitable to both parties.

The precise nature of the tariff regulations to be framed for the Philippines is not, that the islands may be rendered, as far as possible, self-supporting; to that end very probably American goods will be subjected to the same customs dues in Philippine ports that are imposed on like commodities brought from other countries. Whether we ultimately decide to keep the Philippines as permanent colonies, or to suffer their inhabitants to rule themselves whenever they shall show themselves capable of ther words, we shall copy England's ac-

event, be necessary to retain in the archipelago a considerable body of troops for more than a year to come. We must diverse; that they speak different languages, and have always been hostile to each other; it is, consequently, believed that a federation between them is impracticable. That is one of the reasons why the establishment of a central authority by the United States or by some European power is thought to be essential to the mainte-

nance of peace and order. As to our ability to solve the political and economical problems presented in the Philippines, there is no reason to suppose that Americans are less competent to deal with them than are the Hollanders, who in a hundred years have raised the population of Java, which is a smaller island than Luzon, from about two to over twenty millions. For our own part, we are confident that the conditions of those problems will soon be thoroughly understood, and that an approach will have been made to their solution before the close of the year which has now opened.

For the United Kingdom the year 1899 does not promise to be satisfactory from an economical viewpoint. While the exports from the United States during the last year exceeded the imports in value by about \$600,000,000, the latest statistics pub lished in London indicate that the imports of the exports by \$870,000,000. Attempts have been made to explain away this deficiency. but they have been only partially success ful. Mr. RITCHIE, for instance, calculates that the amount of British capital invested abroad stood in 1895 at over \$10,000,-000, which sum, being paid in the form of imports, would account for a corresponding excess of British imports over exports. It is also asserted that the United Kingdom is paid in the shape of imports for the freights and profits of her vast foreign shipping trade, which freights and profits are computed by Mr. RITCHIE at \$450,000,-000. Then there is the value of British ships, new and old, sold abroad, which, according to Mr. RITCHIE, may be put at \$35,000,000 annually, and which, again, is remitted in the form of imports. These flgures seem reassuring, but they do not account for the fact that the excess of British imports over exports rose by \$85,000,000 in the single year that has just passed. There was no such addition made in

the corresponding period to British investments abroad as would bring in by way of interest such an enormous sum. The truth is that not only in South America and the Far East, but ever in British colonies, the British manufac turer is threatened with German and American competition. It is at his expense, and not through any sudden expansion in the number of consumers, that the growth of the exports of German and American manufactured articles has been effected. The coming twelvementh, however, is likely to reopen in Africa an extensive market, which has been closed for many years, and of which England will have for a time the monepoly. We refer to the Eastern Soudan. or rather to the whole spacious region which stretches from the Red Sea to the eastern shore of Lake Tchad. Parts of this region, namely, Kordofan and Darfur, are still nominally controlled by the Khalifa, and, immediately west of them, lie native Moslem States which, as yet, are independent. All of this territory, nevertheless, is claimed by Lord Salisbury as within the British sphere of influence, and is likely to be thrown open to British trade before the end of the year.

International rather than domestic ques tions seem likely to occupy the public mind in England during the next twelvemonth. The majority possessed by the Conservatives in the House of Commons is so overwhelming that their control of the Government cannot be shaken before 1901 at the earliest. There are, as yet, no signs of a division between the old-fashioned Tories and their Liberal-Unionist allies, and it is only, of course, through the outbreak of dissensions between those elements that the Liberals have any hope of regaining power. There is little likelihood that the disorganized condition of the Liberal party can be remedied during the present year. Even if a neutral personality like that of Sir H. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN be selected for the leadership of the Liberal opposition in the Commons, the feud between the friends of Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT and the supporters of Lord ROSEBERY will continue, and their agreement upon a common programme can be hardly looked for. The British people seem now to be convinced, although, not long ago, they entertained some doubts upon the subject, that, under Lord Salisbury's government. England will maintain her prestige abroad, and that England's navy will undergo an expansion so rapid and extensive as will make it, at no distant date. a match for all other fleets likely to be combined against it, a state of things which existed in the early years of the present

century. The feeling of security, which now per vades the British public mind, is due, in large measure, to the signal change which has recently taken place in the relations of the British Foreign Office to the United States upon the one hand, and to Germany upon the other. It is but three years ago that on the free list by treaty, while the surplus | England seemed upon the brink of war with that commodity available for export | both those countries, whereas she enters from Porto Rico is not large. In Cuba, the new year with the reassuring knowledge that sentiments of cordial good will are entertained for her both at Berlin and imported from the United States, as well at Washington. The friendly understandas from other countries, will be taxed, in | ing will be maintained, so far as we are order to supply a revenue applicable to the | concerned, if the British Foreign Office does not insist upon making of the Claytonwill continue to pay duties at American | Bulwer Treaty an obstacle to the construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. It is understood that negotiations for the abrogation or modification of that treaty are in progress, and those who sincerely desire the welfare of both countries will hope that an agreement on the subject may be reached in the carly months of the new year. In view of the substantial identity of British and American as yet, officially divulged, but there, too, it interests in China, the expediency of faciliwill be needful to provide a revenue in order tating with all possible promptitude the concentration of American warships in the waters of the Far East should, seemingly, commend itself to the British Government.

As regards the causes of controversy between Great Britain and France, a strenuous effort is now making to remove them by sharply defining the respective rights of the two countries in Africa, and by persuading France to accept some equivalent for the fishing privileges which she nding a stable government; whether, in | possesses off the west coast of Newfoundland. These are the grave questions in relation to Ceylon or her original dispute between the two greatest maritime in this particular to Biemarck's precepts

promise to Egypt; it will, in either powers, and it would seem expedient for France to settle them promptly by diplom acy, seeing that a recourse to war would almost certainly cost her the loss of nearly remember that the Tagals, who constitute | all her colonies, as well as that of her navy, the bulk of the population of Luzon, and | should her fleets venture to take the sea. the Visayans, who occupy the islands be- This would, probably, be the outcome of a tween Luzen and Mindanae, are ethnically | contest, even if France should procure the aid of Russia, and if Germany should remain neutral.

It is amid uneasiness and foreboding which are but too well warranted by certain ominous incidents, that the year 1899 opens in France. The Drevfus affair, with its portentous ramifications, has shaken the fabric of free institutions to its centre and threatens the complete subordination of the civil to the military power. The fundamental question, which France may be expected to answer in the present twelvemonth, is whether it be possible for a parliamentary government, representing faithfully the people and strictly obeying the Constitution and the laws, to subsist side by side with a huge standing army, which is, practically, suffered to rule itself, and which, therefore, constitutes an imperium in imperio. Will the members of the general staff and the officers of high rank, who are the real masters of the tremendous military machine, submit to the judgment which will be presently rendered by the Court of Cassation, provided the decision should be in favor of DREYFUS? If they submit, and also permit the exposure of the real criminals, which would be the logical outcome of such a judgment, the fact will be demonstrated that, in France, the the United Kingdom in 1898 have exceeded | army, irresistible as it seems, is not outside or above the law, and the fears that have disturbed the friends of the republican régime will have been definitely dispelled. There is, unhappily, ground to apprehend that a different course may be pursued by the military chiefs, and that the announce 000,000. The interest on this invest- ment of a decision in favor of DREYFUS ment at 41/2 per cent. would be \$450,000,- | may be made a pretext for the violent sub version of the whole civic structure of the State. It is said that of late the Bonapartists have been active; that a large fund has been raised by them for revolutionary purposes, and that arrangements have been completed for a military coup d'état, to be followed by the reëstablishment of the Napoleonic dynasty. It is certainly on the cards that the year now begun may witness the restoration of the empire under a Napoleon IV. Should such an event take place, it would be a matter of great interest to note whether the Imperialist system adopted would be the liberalized type accepted by NAPOLEON III. in the last year of his reign, or the more despotie form introduced by him after the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, when Ministers were not responsible to the legislative

It is undeniable that parliamentary government, founded on the principle of ministerial accountability to the people's representatives, has in France lost much of the respect with which it was regarded when the present Constitution went into operation on Jan. 1, 1876. We deem it not improbable that French public opinion, disgusted by the freaks, fluctuations and scandals of the Chamber of Deputies, would tolerate, for a time at all events, the recourse to a more arbitrary mode of administration, and we need not say that such a mode of ruling would be congenial to a régime called into existence by a standing army, and, practically, propped by bayonets. Yet, while the substitution of the empire for the republic on French soil is an event entirely conceivable, it is one that would be viewed with grave apprehension in foreign countries. The Second Empire, which, Louis Napoleon declared, meant peace, found itself inexorably driven by the laws of its existence into war; and the Third Empire which would represent still more flagrantly the wishes of the army, would be even more fatally impelled in the same direction.

In the coming year the Reichstag will have to consider the Kaiser's demand for appropriations applicable to a further enlargement of the standing army, and to a development of the navy in pursuance of the plans already formulated. We may take its assent for granted, because the support of the Catholic party of the Centre, which holds the balance of power in the Reichstag, is said to be assured. The German Catholics know how to reconcile patriotism with religion, and they desire that their interests in the Holy Land shall be under German, instead of French, protection. They have, also, been propitiated by the territorial concession in Jerusalem, which, at the Kaiser's request, was made to them by the Sultan.

Outside of the army and navy appropria tions, it is improbable that any domestic question of great interest will come this year before the German Parliament. The procurement of reciprocally advantageous tariff arrangements on the part of Germany and the United States is a matter not for politicians, but for diplomatists. It is upon the foreign relations of the German Empire that public attention will be mainly concentrated. The expulsion of certain Slav subjects of Francis Joseph from Prussian Silesia and from Saxony provoked an intimation in high official quarters at Vienna that a repetition of the act might be met with reprisals. In spite of attempts on both sides to minimize its gravity, the affair has undoubtedly caused some tension between the German and Austrian Governments, for the reason that the Cis-Leithan Cabinet depends for support upon the Slav members of the Reichsrath, and cannot, therefore, afford to neglect the interests of their compatriots. Should Francis Joseph die within the year, the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy will be threatened and Kaiser WILLIAM and his advisers will have to face the serious question whether they wish to incorporate in the German Empire the nine million German Catholics now comprised in the Cis-Leithan Kingdom.

If such a step were taken, would the German Empire remain permanently Prussianized and Protestant, or would Vienna tend to supersede Berlin as the centre of German national feeling? We must bear in mind that in the days of the old German Confederation the Austrians were much more popular than the Prussians in all parts of the Fatherland, except within Prussia itself. We shall likewise see answered in 1899 the question whether Germany will continue to cooperate with Russia in the affairs of the Far East, as she has done since the compulsory revision of the Shimonoseki treaty. The conclusion of an agreement between Germany and England, reconciling their respective claims and purposes in Africa, attests so marked a change in the relations of the two countries. and the commercial interests of Germany are so nearly identical with those of England with respect to the maintenance of an 'open door" to the Middle Kingdom, that concerted action upon their part in China seems not beyond the bounds of probability.

The Berlin Government, however, deferring

and example, will studiously avoid provoking the Czar to hostilities, and will end to restrict his sphere of influence in the Calestial Empire by diplomacy rather than by war

to power last June for the purpose of coping with the riots which had broken out all over the peninsula embodies a reactionary policy and the negation of the principle of Ministerial accountability. Gen. PELLOUX was summoned to form a Cabinet, not as being the recognized leader of a political party, but as the arbitrary designate of the Crown itself. Having failed to arrive at an understanding with Baron SONNINO, the leader of the Right, he made up a Cabinet exclusively of the followers of GIOLITTI, CRISPI and ZANARDELLI. Thus far, however, he has been able to hold them together, and in tolerable subjection to his will, because he was furnished with a powerful instrument of coercion by the soyereign, who promised that, in the event of his defeat in the Chamber, the Parliament should be dissolved. The methods of repression applied by Gen. PELLOUX to the disturbers of order were rigorous in the extreme, but we observe that King HUMBERT has lately remitted in part the sentences passed upon the rioters, and the act, presumably, may be taken as the fore-

runner of a milder régime. The treaty of commerce concluded with France will, undoubtedly, assure to Italy a notable increase of prosperity; especially will her wine and silk industries be stimulated by the recovery of their best customer. This augury is based, however, on the assumption that the peace of Europe will not be broken. Should a military coup d'état in Paris lead to an attack by France on Germany, it would scarcely be possible for Italy to avoid being swept into it.

The peace of Europe will not be broken

if the Czar Nicholas II. can bring about the "Truce of Gop," and the partial dis armament of the Continental nations, to which his efforts are honestly directed. The conference which he has called for the purpose will, unless events in Paris should prevent, take place in the course of a few months, and it is not inconceivable that some practicable plan for the reduction of the existing military establishments may be submitted. The obvious obstacles in the way of disarmament are, first, the difficulty of reaching an agreement with respect to the status quo; secondly, that of determining the proportions in which the standing armies of different countries shall be cut down, and, lastly, that of fixing a ratio between land and sea forces. The King of Italy will not send a representative to the conference if a delegate from the Pope is to be admitted, and the Pope holds that a condition precedent of disarmament should be such a change in the existing state of things in Italy as would accord with the wishes and the interests of the Vatican, Then, again, France, even under her present Republican régime, would not consent to disarmament, so long as Alsace and Lorraine are retained by Germany; while Germany, on her part, would not permit the restoration of those provinces to be so much as mooted in the conference. It is also manifest that the Russian Army, though it should be diminished by one-half, would still be large enough for police purposes in the Czar's dominions, extensive as these are, whereas it is by no means certain that the Italian Army, if proportionately lessened, would suffice for the maintenance of order under the troubled conditions which have recently

prevailed in the peninsula and in Sicily. We must likewise recognize that, if the process of disarmament were applied to land forces alone, the money saved upon the army would probably, in the case of colonial powers, be expended upon the navy, and thus the burden resting upon the taxpayer would not be appreciably lightened. We must, therefore, acknowledge that the Czar's intentions, exemplary as they are, cannot be easily carried out, though something is gained for civiliza tion when the most powerful of sovereigns proclaims his resolve to avert recourse to the sword, if it be possible. At the same time, we do not shut our eyes to the fact that, if the Czar's pious enthusiasm and humane aspirations could have the effect of averting war for even five years, the wishes of his Finance Minister, M. DE WITTE, would be punctually fulfilled, for the latter has said that just that period of tranquillity is needed to permit Russia to renew her artillery, to complete the desired enlargement of her navy and to finish the Trans-Siberian Railway together with the branch through

Manchuria to Port Arthur. The year now begun will be remembered in Spain as the darkest in the history of the nation since its subjugation by the Moors, for it will witness the loss of all the rem nants of the once world-wide empire acquired at the epoch of discovery and conquest, with the exception of the Canaries. some unimportant territories on the northern and western coasts of Africa and the Caroline archipelago. For the sake of such insignificant dependencies it will not be worth while to keep up at Madrid any longer a Ministry of the Colonies. The money that used to be squandered abroad through that channel can now be more profitably used in fostering agricultural and mining industries at home. The natural resources of Spain are undeniably great, but it remains to be seen whether an energetic and sagacious development of them can be assured through the purgation of administrative methods and through the general education of the people.

The political structure of Spain may be transformed at any moment, and no one will be surprised if it fails to outlast the year. The Alfonsine dynasty has one title to chivalrous support in that it is represented by a woman and a child; nevertheless, it is menaced on the one hand by the Republicans, whose leader, Gen. WEYLER, has commended himself to the Spanish Army by the very acts which have made his name execrated in Cuba; and, on the other hand, by the Carlists, who, in the northern provinces, have the aid of the parish priests, and, also it is rumored, of the Jesuit order. On the whole, the immediate outlook must be accounted dismal for all the provinces of Spain, with the exception of Catalonia, which once belonged in part to the Carlovingian Empire, and which always has a chance of redemption through reincorporation with France.

The sick man in Constantinople, who has been considered moribund ever since 1829. has no reason to look forward to the New Year with any special premonitions of disaster, for he seems to have secured a further reprieve through the scarcely disinterested friendship of the German Emperor. It is true that the Sultan has been forced to withdraw his troops from Crete, and he has virtually lost Egypt, together with all the spacious territories in which the Khedive's authority is about to be reas-

serted. He has kept, however, a considerable section of his European dominions, a section of great commercial and strategic value, and he is still master, not only of Mesopotamia and Syria, but In Italy the coming year will witness the also of Anatolia, which, formerly, was one working of a new experiment in parliaof the most fruitful and populous regions on the globe. We shall know before the mentary government. The Ministry called twelvementh is over what political and commercial concessions were obtained by Kaiser WILLIAM II. during his visit to ARDUL HAMID, and whether the immense natural capabilities of Asia Minor are to be turned to account by German enterprise

and capital.

Unless a war should break out between France and Germany, or France and England, the part of the earth's surface which in 1899, will rivet most of the world's attention will be the Celestial Empire. It is scarcely conceivable that the anomalous state of things which now exists within the imperial palace at Pekin will be allowed to continue, or that the great civilized powers will long connive at the usurpation by an unscrupulous woman of supreme authority in the Middle Kingdom. If an enlightened and progressive ruler, such as is the Mikado, could be seated on the Chinese throne, it would be a relatively easy matter to uphold him by concerted action on the part of the nations interested in maintain ing freedom of access to China's markets and in conserving her territorial integrity Experience has shown that such a rule may be found among the Manchus, and even among the members of the reigning dynasty; and it seems certain that, until the Empress Tsi An shall have been replaced by a worthier sovereign, no sincere and vigorous effort for the reform of the Chinese administration will be made. On the contrary, the futile policy of pitting one foreign government against another will be persisted in, and confusion will become worse confounded at Pekin.

Cuba's New Year.

To-day Spain's flag, which has floated over Cuba since VELASQUEZ took possession of it in 1511, goes down at the island's seat of government, never to be raised there again as the emblem of ownership and control.

In its place the Stars and Stripes will be flung to the breeze, the ensign of the country that has given Cuba freedom, and will now protect her until her political future can be determined as she may desire and as it should be. To-day Morro Castle and the other Havana forts, the barracks, the Custom House, the Post Office, the pulace in short, all the offices of government pass into our hands; American currency becomes the standard at the banks; the reve nues and the taxes come under our control and American troops occupy the island.

Spanish oppression has gone out of Cuba forever, and her sufferings from it for generations will gradually become only a painful memory. Much remains to be done before her wounds are healed and before prosperity can return; but brighter days are in prospect with the year 1899.

The World's Wheat Supply.

Last summer Sir WILLIAM CROOKES made the startling announcement that England and all civilized nations stand in deadly peril of not having enough to eat. Sir WILLIAM'S array of statistics and his interpretation attracted world wide attention, but subsequently several investigators qualified to discuss the question raised by the learned President of the British Association have declared his statistics to be t fault and his conclusions untenable.

The latest contribution upon the subject s a paper signed by Sir John Lawes and Sir HENRY GILBERT, to whom the London Times refers as "the highest authorities on scientific agriculture." They are unable to nfer, as Sir WILLIAM CROOKES did, that because the wheat exports of the United States diminished and our wheat-growing area declined in 1893-96, we are reaching the limit of our productive capacity and in generation will consume all our wheat at nome and be driven to import. They argue forcibly that our wheat interests declined pecause prices fell so far as to be disastrous for producers. The available supply of wheat depends upon its market value, and little or no extension of the area of production is to be expected when prices are low for a series of years.

It has recently been shown by an American economist that we are still far from utilizing all our wheat-growing area. But, even had we reached its limit, there is still the possibility, as these British experts declare, of increasing our product to the acre. Our yield is only between welve and thirteen bushels to the ere, against an average of twenty-eight bushels on the much poorer lands of the United Kingdom, which are better cultivated and under a proper system of rotation. They accordingly see in the United States, Russia, Argentina and other fine wheat regions great inherent and still unused capabilities for producing the cereal. They speak also of the great undeveloped wheat lands in Canada and other parts of the world, which, for lack of population and labor or cheap transport, are as

yet only partly opened or not at all. Wheat is a hardy plant, able to withstand considerable frost, yielding better than many plants do in a poor soil, and responding most generously to favorable conditions of climate, soil and tillage. It can thrive over an immense area of the earth's surface; and the rapidly growing number of wheat eaters need not fear that the supply will not equal the demand.

Most good citizens will wish well to-day to the Hon, FRANK SWETT BLACK of New York as he begins the life of a private citizen, and to the Hon. THEODOBE ROOSEVELT of Albany as he assumes the office of Governor of the Empire State.

It was Mr. Black's misfortune to fail during his administration to give the really high qualities of his make-up their fair degree of prominence before the public eye. We trust that Governor ROOSEVELT will give his virtues a fairer show.

Never before have the mass of the American people looked forward to a coming year with such confidence and hope as fill them to day. This extraordinary and most fortunate sense of security flourishes because their ene my, Spain, and their far greater enemy, Bryan ism, have been beaten and suppressed. For the present the commerce and industry of this country can fear no other dangers than the ordinary accidents and calamities of trade.

That terrible Citizens' Union warrior, The ODOBE BACON, received 2,103 votes for Governor of New York out of the total of 1,349,974 cast, or something more than one in a thousand. Exactly 1.100 were contributed by the city of New York. Bacon's average vote in the other counties of the State was about 18 each. The Social Labor candidate received over ten times as many votes as Bacon, and the prohibition candidate nine times as many. Such was the tremendous political revolution effected by the Citisens' Union.

Its Boasts Challenged by a Member of the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: the alleged defence of Christian Science by Mary Baker G. Eddy, recently published in THE SUN, she declares that "a person's ignorance of Christian Science is sufficient reason for his silence on the subject." Even if that is so. I am not barred out by the terms of her proscription. On the contrary, I wish to qualify under the rule. I have been a careful student

of Christian Science for a long time, and I have even written a book on it. I have done more: I have studied Christian Scientists in eral and Mrs. Eddy in particular. Indeed, I know a lot of things about her and her followers that neither she nor they suspect that I know. The task has been imposed upon me as an officer of the law, of which some of Mrs. Eddy's followers in Ohio have been flagrant violators. If their misguided zeal shall prompt them to continue under her leadership. I promise to secure for some of them a commitment-but whether to the penitentlary or to an asylum for the insane is at this time an

open question. Mrs. Eddy comes into the arena with her characteristic bravado and challenges the world to prove a negative. She blissfully closes her eyes to the fact that she herself has not proved the positive. On the contrary, her selfheralded wonders rest entirely upon her own unsupported declaration, and that to me and to a great many other people is worth absolutely nothing. She should remember that even people who Are not the victims of vagaries such as hers, and whose everyday utterances do not toy so confusingly with the eternal verities as do hers—even such people are expected to bear the burden of proof when they seek to tax credulity. I therefore demand the proof of this high priestess, and that the issue may be clearly drawn I shall take up a few of her declarations, secretion.

her declarations, seriatum:

Mrs. Eddy says: "I healed consumption in its last stages, "= the lungs being mostly consumed."

I denounce this declaration as false, and challenge its substantiation by competent and disinterested testimony.

lenge its substantiation by competent and disinterested testimony.

Mrs. Eddy says: "I healed carious bones
that could be dented with the finger."
I denounce this declaration as false and
challenge its substantiation by competent and
disinterested testimony.

Mrs. Eddy says: "I have healed at one visit
a cancer that had so enten the flesh of the neck
as to expose the jugular vein so that it stood
out like a cord."
I denounce this declaration as false, and
challenge its substantiation by competent and
disinterested testimony.

lisinterested testimony.

When Mrs. Eddy speaks of "malignant tu-When Mrs. Eddy speaks or mangnant unbercular dipatheria" as among her cures, she, by her own phraseology, proclaims her utter ignorance of one of the most dangerous of discases, now nearly bereft of its horrors through the beneficence of modern medical science—a disease chiefly of defenceless childhood that she and her fanatical followers would sacrifice upon the altar of their tragic against.

egoism.

But if Mrs. Eddy has done all of these wonders she can do them again. If she is devoted to humanity in the altruistic fashion that she proclaims, she will not hesitate to demonstrate her alleged "science" under circumstances that will give it the widest possible influence. to humanity in the aitruistje fashion that she proclaims, she will not hesitate to demonstrate her alleged "science" under circumstances that will give it the widest possible influence. To this end, if she will come to Cincinnati, I will place at her disposal cases of "consumption," cases of "caneer" and cases of "consumption," cases of "caneer" and cases of "crious benes." She shall have them under observation for such time as she shall determine and she shall dictate all details of their management. They shall, however, he under the daily observation of a competent and disinterested person of my choice, but who shall have no voice in their management and who shall visit them only in her presence. If she by her Christian Science shall cure any one of them I shall proclaim her omnipotence from the housetops, and if she shall cure all or even half of them I shall cheerfully crawl on my hands and knees that I may but touch the hen of her—walking dress. If it will be more to the convenience of Mrs. Eddy and she is not disposed to honor us with a visit I shall take pleasure in cudeavoring through my friends to make a similar arrangement for her at Bellevue or some other New York hospital. If Mrs. Eddy will accept this challenge and cure one or more of the cases she will thereby demonstrate that she may be something more than either a conscienceless speculator on human credulty or an unfortunate victim of egoistic alienation. Charles A. L. Reed.

A Grave Danger of Shopping.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest the editorial in a recent issue of The Sun en-titled "The Shoplifting Mania," and also an article in your news columns under the heading, "A Bishop's Daughter Accused—Bookstore Detective's Groundless Charge of Shoplifting."

It is true, as you say in your editorial, that most of the numerous cases of shoplifting reported in the newspapers "have occurred in the great department stores, which at this season of the year offer an un usually large and tempting display of goods and are unusually crowded with customers." Yet it frequently happens that mistakes are made and innocent persons are arrested through the over-zealous act of some employee or detective. An instance of this happened in the case of a client of ours, a respectable married lady, who was shopping on Sixth avenue. She entered one of these stores, and after making several pur-chases was about to leave, when she was approached by a floorwalker and private detection. chases was about to leave, when she was approached by a floorwalker and private detective and arrested on the charge of having stolen a small enamelled watch. The store was thronged with holiday shoppers, all of whom winessed her disgrace and mortification as she was paraded through the establishment and upstairs to a private room. Here she was subjected to the indignity of being searched, but without discovery of the alleved stylen property. After being detained some time, the salesswoman who had made the charge discovered the missing watch, which had been mislaid by her. The lady was then released and allowed to go to her home, which she finally reached in a highly hysterical state and suffering with nervous prostration.

The proprietor of the store subsequently apologized, but this did not wipe out the shame and humiliation of the false strest. My firm were retained as attorneys, and we have commenced suit for domances against the storekeeper. The case is now on the calendar, and when it comes to trial there is little doubt that the jury will render a verdict for a substantial amount in favor of plaintiff. If the defendant is compelled to pay heavy damages it will serve as a warning to these big department stores that they cannot arrest persons with impunity, and if they do make a mistake twoy must suffer for it accordingly. A result of this kind will also encourage timid ladies, who are now afraid to enter one of these big stores because of their fear that they may be accused of theft, arrested, searched and possibly locked up. A little common sense will avoid many of these mistakes, which are so frequently made at present.

New York, Dec. 31.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. Pump Valves for the P. & O.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In order to show how the export of manufactured goods is increasing it came to my knowledge to-day of a con tract for pump valves made of vulcanite rubber being let to the J hason Rubber Company of Brooklyn. The contract, it is said, amounts to about \$10,000, to be delivered at the New York agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. BROOKLYS, Dec. 29.

A Bad Place for a Newsstand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you tell me why a woman is permitted to have her newsstand in the middle of the aidewalk in front of the World office? I have thought that perhaps she was a friend of the police, and I did not like to ask them about her.

The Region of the Upper Air. From Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard University,

in the Forum.

At the paltry distance of ten miles above the earth the air is too thin to support respiration, and the thermometer would register far below zero. A per-son in a balloon could not hear a friend in a neighboring balloon, even if they were near enough to shake hands. There would be no medium for the propagation of sound waves. There would, howver, still be a medium for the conduction of elecricity-a medium in fact of great conductibilityalmost as good as a metal; and it is this medium at even a less height which Tesla proposes to use in his nethods of transmitting power hundreds of miles through the air without wires.

My recent experiences with very high electro-motive forces lead me to believe that great difficulty would be met in preventing flow from the generating apparatus to the earth; for, under an electrical pressure of two or three million volts, atmospheric air even at the surface of the earth, is a fair conductor efore one reached the height of ten miles-where there is greatly increased conductibility-the electricity would have described the terminal raised to that height and would have flowed to the ground instead of taking the path through the air to the dis-

If, however, the upper regions of the air are practically employed for the transmission of power, the astronomical observers will be compelled to change the sites of their observatories to described mountain regions far from the neighborhood of cities; for there would be a fine display of celestial fireworks in the shape of luminous electrical discharges. Practical electricity now claims the earth as its own; t is no longer possible to make magnetic observa tions in our physical laboratories, on account of the trolley roads. Is it possible that the upper regions of the air will be preempted, leaving the astrophysicists no alternative but scruge in some desolate

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The Interesting Political Philosophy of the Hon. Josiah Quincy.

From His Address to the Young Men's Democratic Cids of Boxton.

"The selection of the subjects of national expansion and imperialism as the topics of discustion at this representative gathering of Democrats, including adherents of the various opinions upon the currency question, which have unfortunately somewhat divided our party in the past, is a recognition of the fact that new and grave issues are confronting the

people of our bountry.
"In endeavoring to fulfil the proper function

of an opposition party it seems to me that we should avoid the mistake of adopting either one of two extreme positions; we should not, on the one hand, adopt a political policy merely negative, obstructive or reactionary. Nor should we, on the other hand, let any patrictle pride which we may feel in the enlargement of the territory covered by the American flag, and in the greater part which our country is destined to play in the affairs of the world, make us forget our duty to offer an effective opposition to the political and financial exploitation of our new territories and of their peoples which the Republican party is likely to enter upon under the influences of the representating the content of the peoples which the Republican party is likely to enter upon under the influences of the representating the content of the peoples which has been dead to the people with the result of the people with the face of the patent fact that we have expanded, and that we cannot again contract.

"Admitting the great difference between the expansion of our past history within the limits of the American continent and the new antional expansion which has carried us to Cuba, Porto Ricc. Hawaii, and even to the far-off Philippines, conceding that this new step raises questions which our past experience does not enable us to answer with any certainty, the fact remains that, whether by chance of this destiny, whether by chance of this destiny, whether by chance of this country containe to grow.

"It is true that the formal ratification of the treaty is not yet effected, and that there is some influential opposition to this step, but I believe that the great body of the Democratic party coincides with the sensible opinion recently supersed by its leader in the last Presidental contest, Mr. Bryan, that the treaty should be ratified first, and all questions as to the discential contest, Mr. Bryan, that the treaty is not yet effected, and that there is some influential opposition to this step, but I believe that they for a party will

Mr. Robert Bonner as a Shoer of Horses. From the Turf, Field and Farm,

From the Turf, Field and Farm.

Editor of the Turf, Field and Farm.

Editor of the Turf, Field and Farm:

Sir: I purchased the great road horse Praytell about a month ago. One writer has expressed the hope that I will be more successful in treating Praytell's feet than I was in directing the shoeing of Joe Elliott, intimating that I had failed with that horse. This critic had to go a long way back—over a quarter of a century—for the material for his criticism; but I ought to thank him for bringing up the case of Joe Elliott. Let me state the facts: In 1869 I bought that horse, paying \$10,000 for him. He was then 5 years old, and the fastest mile that he had trotted before coming into my possession was 2:33. I immediately sent him to Carll Burr and he drove him in 2:26. In the fall of that year I brought him home, and the next day, after removing his shoes, I drove him over the Fashion course, where he was taken out of my wagon and driven by John Murphy to sulky in 2:19%. When he was 6 years old Murphy drove him in 2:18%, and in his eight-year-old form I sent him to Jock Howen of Boston, who drove him on June 29, 1872, a trial in 2:15%, the fastest mile ever trotted up to that time. All these perform-

in 2:10's. When he was 0 years old Murphy drove him in 2:18%, and in his eight-year-old form I sent him to Jock Howen of Boston, who drove him on June 29, 1872, a trial in 2:15%, the fastest mile ever trotted up to that time. All these performances were made after he was shod under my direction. If I should be equally successful with Fraytell, after the experience of all these years, I ought to be abundantly satisfied. It is true, Joe Elliott got "off," to use a horse phrase, after his first performance in Boston, but when he was brought home he regained his great speed, and I drove him on the road and on Flectwood Park for several years with great pleasure.

Now, as to Praytell, let me say that I have driven him nearly every day, when the weather would bermit, since I purchased him. He is a model road horse. The windgalls on his hind legs which prevented my friend, Mr. Nathan Straus, the owner of Cobwebs, from bidding on him, have nearly disappeared. They were caused by his toes being too long, and the outside of his off hind foot growing faster than the inside, and the inside of the near hind foot growing faster than the inside, and the inside of the near hind foot growing faster than the inside, and the inside of the hear hind foot growing faster than the outside of that foot.

When Maud S. was delivered in my stable on Aug. 16, 1894, she was lame in her off hind foot, for the following year to 2:08% without showing a particle of lameness in that fout. I could go on and tell how other great horses with public records like Rarus, Alfred S. Edwin Forrest, May Bird, Music, Pocahentas and Pickard increased their speed after coming into my prossession; but to go into details would occupy too much space. Suffice it to say that when I bought shuol from Gov. Stanford, with a record of 2:10%, he was lame in her off forward foot. After I told Marvin how to level it she immediately went sound on it and reduced her record to 2:08%.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that I own the two horses that have made th

Treatment of Inebriates in Germany.

From the British Medical Journal. The sixth paragraph of the new code, which will cone into operation in Germany in 1900, enacts com-pulsory treatment of habitual drunkards, involving their being placed under a curator, who will be empowered to put the individual anywhere for treat-ment until discharged from curatorship by the court. The exact description is: "He who, in consequence of inebriety, cannot provide for his affairs, or brings himself or his family into the danger of need or endangers the safety of others." This measure was first advocated in 1863 at a meeting at Hanover,

Through It Goes.

From the Atlanta Constitution,

The policy that will control most of the Democrats n Congress with respect to the treaty and the Philipoine question is one that will meet the approval of the party at large. That policy insures the ratification of the treaty of peace and removes the questio of expansion from its consideration.